

Thus far we have followed the hero-President in his retreat. The proposition of the British Government is submitted. The President, who so haughtily assumed the responsibility of declaring, and vindicating and maintaining our title to the whole of the Oregon territory, now modestly pretends to throw off all responsibility, and submits to the Senate a proposition

for the *dismemberment* of this territory, (to use the language of the Democrats), when he *knew* that they would advise him to consent to it! Unless embarrassed by precedents set him by his predecessors, *he* never would have proffered to Great Britain a settlement on the 49th parallel of latitude, even without the navigation of the Columbia river. Not he! The responsibility of such an offer was *theirs*. No

would he accept any proposition for a settlement on 49°, with the navigation of the Columbia river secured to British subjects. No! Still he will receive such a proposition, and lay it before the Senate, although he is not bound to do any such thing; and, if they advise him to accept, why, then he will do it. But, the responsibility is *theirs*, not his! Still no! I must rescue that drowning man, but I will be at the risk of my life. Tie me, tie me

We ask—is not this an exact presentation of the case? And yet, good Democrat, your party-presses will 'generally do all they can to mislead the President, and throw the whole burden of the case upon the Senate. Will any sufficient number

**Congress.**  
July 24.—Mr. Sevier in the Senate, finding that in his remarks concerning laborers, he had gone rather too far, made an explanation, stating that he was speaking of *free* laborers every where, not slaves.

The River and Harbor bill was debated at length. Numerous amendments were offered but all withdrawn. The question being about to be taken, Mr. Bagby made a speech in opposition, which cleared the galleries and floor of the chamber. The bill was then passed—34 to 16.

The Tariff discussion was then resumed, and Mr. Simmons delivered a long speech to atten-

Mr. Webster then obtained the floor, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Ingersoll reviewed his motion to suspend the rules, to take up his resolutions concerning peace with Mexico. *Lost, yeas 54, nays 95.*

The Warehousing bill was reported from the committee on Commerce, and its further con-

1. The new bill changes all previous modes of collecting revenue to that of an *ad valorem* or foreign valuation.

2. How it affects what have been usually styled the protected interests of the country.
3. How it would affect the navigation and commercial interests.
4. How it would affect the general industrial employment and labor of the country.

He had not proceeded much beyond the second point, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In his introductory remarks, he gave notice that, at the close of his speech, he should make a motion that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next Congress.

At four o'clock, when Mr. Webster gave way to a motion by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, for an adjournment, Mr. Lewis demanded the yeas and nays, which were as follows:—yeas 27, nays 26.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 19th has received intelligence from the Brazos Santiago to the 15th. Transportation of the troops was steadily going on. Collisions between the Mexicans and volunteers were not uninfrequent, and sometimes they ended fatally. It is easy enough to understand where the blame lies. General Taylor was assiduous in his efforts to prevent persons attached to the army from dis-

The Rio Grande at Matamoras was still rising on the 10th. The banks are overflowed, the roads rendered almost impassable, and there was great destruction of the crops. The Mexicans were suffering severely.

Two British naval officers have visited General Taylor, and the curiosity of the people was piqued to know what it meant.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Fort Polk, July 14, 1846.

Gentlemen: The last report is that the water at a stand, perhaps falling, having caused the removal of all the camps save one.

The weather, together with the inactivity of the troops, has caused considerable sickness among them. I learn there are several hundred in hospital at Matamoras, and the measles has broken out in one of the camps.

"Curiosity runs high", to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to General

aylor, who arrived here in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communications being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consul at Matamoros, to be laid by him before the Consul General. *Nous verrons.*

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

Report says Gen. Paredes has sent a proclamation to the people of Matamoros, calling upon them to treat our regulars with every kindness and consideration, because of the *unparalleled* kindness and attention to his wounded

as, as well as prisoners and citizens. He takes occasion to scold the Texans, &c. If this be true, it argues more favorable than otherwise.

Yours, in haste, S.

---

**The Army on the Rio Grande.**

We collect from various sources several items of the latest news concerning the Army on the Rio Grande.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes that General Doniphan's about 15,000 troops

ally that General Taylor has about 15,000 troops all, under his command—two thirds of the whole being stationed at Matamoros; and that would ere this have commenced his march upon Monterrey, had it not been for the terrible calamity. The whole country is inundated, and movements are arrested for the present. The walls of Fort Brown, a few days before, three hundred yards from the waters of the Rio Grande, are now washed with them. The vol-

The same correspondent represents the health of the army as good, but various reports from other quarters contradict this. The Louisville Public Ledger publishes an extract of a letter from an officer in the army to his brother in Louisville, from which it appears that there is great suffering from disease. The dysentery

The N.O. Delta of the 20th, says that the steam ship Alabama, had just arrived bringing over 110 men, Louisiana volunteers chiefly.



**Great Benevolence.**

men. The pretense that they serve to protect colored immigrants, is false. They do not keep down and injure the colored people already in the State. Now, in the name of the colored people, they demand that the colored people in Ohio, who have the right to remain a free people, should be kept down by maintaining a system of legislation calculated to oppress the colored people ignorant, servile and unhappy? Is the propriety of the State, to be sacrificed by crippling the energies of the people of its inhabitants? Is it possible that a State should be so degraded as to permit a race of men to be kept down by laws which expose a whole class of people to the contempt of their fellow citizens, to the reproach of their color, to the vilification of their race, to the withholding from them the usual legal rights of citizens? Armitage, and his fellow-kindred, are in custody at Columbus, and known to be a set of scoundrels, and it is not probable that they will be doing any good. Now, we presume, to the colored people, that no positive testimony can be produced against them, but that colored people, who have been repeatedly and justly defeated, repeated and justly defeated in this State, need no injustice be done to the colored people, and that the colored people, who are so much abused, should be so much abused. How long will the people suffer themselves to be degraded by this legislation?

[illegible]

the conquest secure by colonization.

"But do they expect to gain by slavery against the Administration now? It cannot tend to continue the war longer than was necessary to achieve the acquisition of California and New Mexico. The Whigs need give themselves no trouble. Slavery, the potent regret of the National Government, demands its own reformation; it will be reformed, but it does demand security, and this can be gained by a speedy peace. To prolong the war, to betray ambition for further conquest, might embroil us with France or Russia—and then farewell to the Popular Republic!"

"I am however, Mr. Polk be not yet satisfied with those notions," said the speaker, "and there's nothing but the interposition of our arms. Let her say the word, and he will come moderate. There is a charm in the words of the British Lion which weans him from his blood-thirsty propensities. He has been bigger than all than all the Whig organs that have been manufactured in the Senate of the United States."

All Lord Palmerston has to do, is to say so. All Lord Aberdeen said, "it is but frank to say that although the present military preparations are carried on, they are carried on under the impression of a constant in the

not so much as the cost to the Government of transporting the troops from New Orleans to Matamoros. And who will say that the saving of low postage has not been infinitely beneficial to the United States, than the very operations of the "Red Folk?"

**The Emancipated People of Judge Leig's Temple**

The editor of the *Dayton Transcript*, writes from Piquette, says that one-half or more persons emancipated by John Randolph, have been taken into service by the citizens of the town, and that the same number of such persons, but one hundred of the people of themselves, determined to put down at any attempt to molest those who had on the services of the colored people. The *Mr. Macracon* says, will be disposed of in some way at other places.

It is to be regretted that Judge Leig's temple is not in the State of Ohio, but in the State of Illinois. If he had distributed them in different parts, no sensation would have been produced and they would have been better off, and treated. The *Colored Citizens*, which ought to be a good judge on such points, is of the opinion. It is opposed to separate col-

the ratio of slave-increase rose to ten per cent.

It was now that the new States were ready to be plotted, already reached and traded by the older States—the point at which the demand for labor. Hence the idea of slaves in their country closing with 1840, one-half in the older States, and from ten to 68 per cent in the new ones. The whole increase, for the first time, was as the table shows, was but 33½ per cent.

Can any one doubt of the effects of ex-territory on slave-increase? We do not date to predict, in view of these facts, should not disturbing cause Intervene—annexation of Texas will raise the ratio of slave-increase, by 1860, to 68 per cent, and in twenty years next following it will still higher. It must, so or, there is truth in figures.

If, by the vigorous propagation of Slavery sentiment, we could succeed at that time, in bringing about the extension of Slavery in Kentucky, Maryland and the States of the West, we would interfere with the working of other causes, there would probably be, a diminution, or augmentation in the ratio of increase.

per—lost—yes? 27, notes 38.  
 Messrs. Weaver, Deane and Simpson  
 addressed the Senate, and then  
 The bill was passed, with the  
 (men voting aye), by 28 to 27.  
 In the House, the postage bill was del-  
 July 19th.—The House passed the T.  
 with the amendment of the Senate.  
 In the Senate, the Sub-Resolution for  
 der consideration.  
 July 20th.—Joint Resolution for  
 House, for giving over the public prin-  
 contract was passed in the Senate, yes  
 18.  
 The Sub-Treasury bill was then tal-  
 and the clause authorizing the Circuit  
 Treasury department was discussed at length  
 and the bill was passed, yes, 19, no 40.  
 Some minor amendments were made,  
 bill was ordered to a third reading.  
 In the House, a bill from the Senate  
 in the time of holding the Circuit and  
 Court of the United States, in Ohio, was  
 read.  
 A bill was introduced to establish  
 from the District of Columbia  
 to the Collector of the Oregon  
 to the Committee on Post Offices and  
 Roads.

**The Ohio State Journal**  
We copy the following paragraph from  
the issue in the Ohio State Journal.

"We also asked the Advertiser's opinion  
on the resolution introduced at the  
Fortage county, by a *Leacock*, and the  
result. It has not dared to give them the  
same treatment as it has given to the  
attempt to deceive the people and  
to tell the truth. To view the Cincinnati Herald, the  
anti-slavery men, and it warning them  
supposed that it was a *Leacock*, and  
the *Leacock* (as the Herald) used the  
to convince its own party that they  
were safety sent their votes for Mr. Tull  
and the *Leacock*."—

There is something so exceedingly  
repeated attempts of the Ohio State  
Journal to represent the editor of the Herald  
deceit, that if it make the attempt any  
shall erase it from our exchange list.  
We make it an appointment, especially  
the execution of an understanding can  
but we certainly can tolerate no editor  
shall deliberately choose to call in ques-  
tion the truthfulness.

[illegible]







Message from the President to the United States Senate, for the adjournment of the Oregon question.

To the Senate of the United States: I lay before the Senate a proposal in the form of a Convention, presented to the Secretary of State on the 6th inst., by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, for the adjustment of the Oregon question, together with a protocol of the proceedings. I submit the proposal to you, and request your advice to the action which, in your judgment, it may be proper to take in reference to it.

In the early periods of the Government, the opinion and advice of the Senate were often taken in reference to important questions of foreign policy. General Washington repeatedly consulted the Senate and asked their previous advice, to the effect that the Senate should be kept advised of the progress of the negotiations, and that the Senate should be kept advised of the progress of the negotiations, and that the Senate should be kept advised of the progress of the negotiations.

My opinion and my action on the Oregon question were fully expressed in the message of the 23d of December last, and the opinion then expressed remained unchanged. I have no objection to the proposal, and I have no objection to the proposal, and I have no objection to the proposal, and I have no objection to the proposal, and I have no objection to the proposal.

As the Oregon Territory is an act of an important and delicate character, the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has adopted a "Joint Resolution concerning the Oregon Territory," and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON IRON FOUNDRY. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

CHARLES H. BRYAN, General and Agent for the Oregon Territory, for the purpose of securing the Oregon Territory, and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State has been instructed to the Government of the United States to the Secretary of State.

THE OREGON TERRITORY. (Continued.)

THE OREGON TERRITORY. (Continued.)

THE OREGON TERRITORY. (Continued.)

THE OREGON TERRITORY. (Continued.)

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

W. H. BROWN PATENT PLANT. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.

GREAT EXHIBITION. J. H. BRYAN & CO. 203 and 215 Lower Market Street. Near Second Street.